Amngements.

THIS EVENTON-TRALIAN OPERA-ZAMPA

THIS EVENING-THE BLACK CROOK-Great Parisions.

THIS EVENING-NEW YORK CINCUS TROUPE. Prest and

WALLACK'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, Mr. Lester
Walled, Mr. Frederic Reducers, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Manieline Henriques, Mrs. Varnon.

THIS EVENING-MASTER OF RAVENSWOOD. Mr. THE EVENING-BUDWORTES MINSTRELS-THE MAN IN BLACE-TWO POMPETS-WAKE UP ABRAHAM, &c.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY.
THE WASHINGTON TWINS-ANATOMICAL COLLECTION.
THE WASHINGTON TWINS-ANATOMICAL COLLECTION. RATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE ABTISTS FUND
RELETY. Open from 9 s. m. to 10 p. m.

BROADWAY THEATER.
THIS EVENING-PEOPLE'S LAWYER + HAPPIEST DAY
OF MY LIFE. Mr. John E. Ow on

THIS EVENING-UENDRILLON-GRAND PAIRY BALLET. THIS EVENING-TRUE TO THE CORE-PANTONIME. &c.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS EVENIMO-THIRD MONDAY-POPULAR CONORRY.
Mr. W. Soll, Miss Goodwin, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Colby, and Theodore
Thomase's Orthwairs.

CLINTON HALL.
THE EVENING-MR. VALENTINE VOUSDEN'S ESTER CHARITY QUARTETTE CONCERT.
THIS EVENING In sid of the Newsboys' Lodging House, at the

PAIRS. and Crash, its.

Catholic Fair, in the Hall of St. Stephen's Church, Twenty-eighth and Teresty winth size, between Lexington and Third-aver.

Fair of the Union Rume and itcheol for Orphan of Soldiers, at Union (issueral Rooms, corner of Broadway and Twenty-little).

Fair for the Church of the Good Shepherd, Fifty-fourth-d. east Bound aver.

Business Notices.

The GORHAM MANUPACTURING COMPANY SILVER-The Wolkia M. MANUPAUTURISM COMPANY SHAWAR S

1 QUALLAN MPOCO

And all are to fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to east the estantion of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have been elready extensively imitated. These goods can only be seen need from responsible dealers throughout the country.

TIPPANY & CO.,
Nos 890 ann 590 Bnoadway.
Nos 990 ann 590 Bnoadway.
Nos opening over 100 cases of choice gnode
so, and specially made to their order—embr Here in Jawaley. Chooks Buoyess, and Farcy Goods produced this assent in Paris, London, Vicuna, Genere, Rems, etc., etc., forming the most extensive assertment of rights activities of fuzzy ever exhibited on this continent.

GENERAL ORDER GOODS. CINERAL ORDER COODS.

The undersigned having, from the first of December, charge of merchandles delivered under Genoral Orders, and knowing that serious posspisiats have horsefore been made in reference to overcharges for storage, &c., we desire to inform the merchants of this City that, in order to esset their views, and to prevent the renewal of complaints, we absit, by direction of the Collector of the Port, reduce the charges as such goods to a satisfactory baris. And in case of any complaint. We have the immediate presented of the same to us.

Mayan & Shirin, Office No. 557 Greenvichet.

CRISTABORO'S HAIR DYE.—The best ever manu-factured. Wholesele and rotall; also applied at No. 6 Aster House. THE HOLIDAYS.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE COUNTRY OF RICH-DINNER AND THA SETS, PARIS CLOCKS AND STATUARY, and Figs FANOr Goods-of our own importation OVINGTON BROTHERS, DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO., No. 479 Broadway, 4 doors below Brooms et. Having Enlarged their Stors by Estending is through to Mercat-st. have added

burs added
SILVER PLATED WARE
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CHINA AND GLASSWARE.
We desire Especial Attention to a Large Assortment of
NEW CHINA DINING SEIS. GREEN'S ASTRACHAN FELT HAT .- Young men pro-

HAVILAND, CHURCHMAN & ENGLAND, OLD STAND, No. 47 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK FRENCH CHINA.

We are receiving from our factory in France, righly decorated DONNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS, VASES, &C.

FLORENCE
Reversible Food Lockstitch
Saving-Macainea.
Best family machine in the world
Florence S. M. Co.,
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Without Springer on Impurity.
Will positively restors the hair and its color.
For each by Droggiets and the proprietor.
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Genus's Astrakhan Felt Hat .- Fancy never con-Freev PREMIUM ESTRY ORGANS.-None other conmirable Vox Humana Attachment.
G. G. Sara & Co., No. 417 Brooms et.

DAME'S PULMO-BRONCHIAL TROCHES Ludies, discard injurious paddings. Madame Jumel's Mammarini Baim and Patent Breast Elevator to devalop the form physical pages by. Dopol 262 Canal at. Sold by druggists. Send for circular.

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FOR SALE and TO RENT.
V. W. WICKER, No. 744 Broader WHITE & GLENNEY, PRACTICAL DENTISTS,

No. 20 Breadway.

Astronomy 1976. — Thomas Cohen of No. 92 North
Rich w., Williamchurgh, who had the rheumatism for 13 years and
has warded on critiches for its months, has been restored to perfect
health by a low done of Murchard Guara Recently Charger
has willing to confirm this statement on eath, if required. BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS at HUNT'S, No. 430 salway. Largest, cheapert, and best ascertment of custom-made as its the city. Also, made to order at short notice. Franch licors loaryms of Ones Paris make.

GENIN'S ASTRAKUAN FELT HAT.—The handsomest THE MOST ELEGANT AND USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFT.—

MOTT'S CHEMICAL FOMADE Restores Gray Hair, heeps it glossy and from falling out; removes Dandruft: the finest season used. Rold by Russian, No. 10 Aster House, and Droggista. THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D .-The "best" free to soldiers, and foir to efficers and civilians. 1,609 (hastautet. Phila.; Astoroid, R. Y.; 19 Green st., Beston. Avoid raudulent imitations of his patents

WEED SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 506 Broadway. The only Lock-sided Family Machine that uses a straight needle. A valuable and uneful Holiday Present. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE-The best in the world; Barulesa Relanio, Instantanoun; the only perfect dyn-black or layers. No disappointment, no rificulous tints. Genuine signed WM. A. Barcanzon. At all Druggists and Perfumers.

THURSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORT BAND-agus, Suppontuna, &c.—Manut & Co.'s Redicel Cure Truss Office and at No. I Veney at. Lady attendant.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS OF APPROTION AND CHARITY— HOLIDAY PRESENTS. —STEREOSCOPES and VIEWS, -- ALEDER, LEPPEGAPES, &c. E. & H. T. ANTRONY & Co., No. 501 Broadway, St. Nicholas Block.

GENIN'S ASTRACHAN FELT HAT .- Entirely original, THE HOWR MACHINE CO.'S Lock-Stitch SEWING

THE BUST HOLIDAY PRESENT.—GROVER & BAKER'S

A SURE PILE CURE.

DR. GLARRY'S PILE INSTRUMENT.

drively curse the worst comes of Files. Sent by mail on reps of \$4. Circulars free. Bold by drougasts. Agent wanted every men. Address J. B. Romaira, Menager, No. 275 Broadway, New CATARRE! BRONCHITIS! POSITIVE CURE! -As all presences of care by inhalting vapors and nostrums have preven da-sympton, and cases duniversal doubt, I sak a personal interview with the sill; and cases and writ gives positive evidence that Nature's Remediate than Plante and writ gives positive evidence that Nature's Remediate frame Plante Santon. ALL THE FURN OF FASHION, including Royal Er-sine and Rossian Sable. Rudson's Bay Sable, and every shade and sadity of Stink, will be the carefully submod and chalce secretings of Stark, will be the carefully submod and chalce secretings. Naw REQUESTION NAVY CAP AND CHAPPAU. Gans, No. 512 Stoatesy.

THE LAWS OF HEALTS.

It is and less for State Logislatures to pass taws for the preservation of the public health, if the great law of salf-preservation, which depends for its enforcement upon the will of the individual, is suffered o camain a dead latter.
There is accredy an adult member of the community, of either

est, in this country, who has not seen the testimony in favor of Hornther's Stokach Strems, formation over their own algantures by persons of acknowledged eminance in science, literature, art, commerce, and every department of business and professional life. These witnesses have declared in the most explicit terms that the preparation is a sifegoral against epidemics, a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia, a valuable auti-billion medicine, a promoter of appetite, a genial and harmless stimulant, a good acclimating medicine, a strengthener of the nerves, a general invigorant, a protection against the deleterious effects of maiaria and tupors water, and that it imparts a degree of rigor and solivity to the vital forces which is not communicated by any other of the tonics and stomachics in use. Under these circumstances the self-preservative law of nature should teach every rational person whe, either by reason of inherent debility or in consequence of exposure to unser, in this country, who has not seen the testimony in favor of law of nature should teach every rational person who, either by reason of inherent dehility or in consequence of exposure to unwholescene influences, is in portly of losing the greatest of all temperatures and the state of all temperatures are addense. Dyspeption who neglect to give it a trial are simply their own enamies. It is guaranteed to ours indigestion in all its forms, and the billous and nervous will find nothing in the whole range of official and preprietary medicines which will afford them the same

> GREAT BARGAINS IN FURS. LOOMS BALLARD, WHOLESALE MANUPACTURES OF FURS.

Nos. 50 and 52 Howard-st. Will offer at retail, commencing MONDAY, Dec. 10,

His entire Stock, consisting of MUPPS, COLLARS, COLLARSTING, PELBRINES, SERTHAS, and TALMAS IS SABLE, ROTAL ERMINE, MINE, FITCH, SQUIRREL, CONTT, SC

Also goods for Gentlemen's wear, in OTTOR, BEAVER, CONST. and NUTRIA. HOLIDAY GIFTS! FAMILY SILVER!

LUCIUS HART & Co., The Oldest Pinted-Ware House in the City. Nos. 4, 6 and S BURLING SELP. SILVER-PLATED WARE,

AT EVERDELL'S CARD DEPOT, No. 302 Broadway, fedding and Visiting Cards, Monograms, French Note Paper, the net styles, the new CHRISTAL VISITISS CARD for the Holidays. A HOLIDAY PRESENT.—POLLAR & SON, No. 692
Broadway, New York, near Fourth-st., MRERSCHAUSE PIPE MANUracrumkas. Pipes cut to order, repaired and mounted. Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozon; Duplicates, \$ ill negatives registered. R. A. Lewis. No. 169 Chathamet.

WILLOOX & GIBBS'S SEWING-MACHINE.—" Its seams sless liable to rip than its look-stifch."—["Judges' Decision" at the Grand Trial."] Send for samples of both stitches. No. 508 Broadway. New-York Daily Tribune.

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1866.

TO ADVERTISERS. We will thank our advertising customers to hand in their Advertisements at as early an hour as possible. If received after a possible they cannot be classified under their proper heads.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications What-ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a guaranty for his good faith. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBLING," Now-Fork.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. LF Letters from Berlin and Brazil, some local news, and the markets appear on the second page to-day, and scientific items on the sixth.

Another bounty, some fifteen milions of dollars in amount, is asked of Congress, this time for pensions to soldiers and widows of the War of 1812, about 150,000 in number. But \$15,000,000 include only the yearly expenditure for this costly charity.

The Ways and Means Committee believe that Gold hould be sold in open market, and are, therefore, about to adopt some means to deprive Secretary McCullough of its secret disposal. The Gold bill of Goy. Boutwell will probably form the basis of its

The latest news from the seat of war in Paraguay strongthens the belief in a speedy end of the war The fortifications of the Paraguayans are every day made more impregnable. The Argentine Republic and Uruguay have actually, withdrawn from the contest, and Brazil alone can raise neither the men nor the money required for a continuation of the war.

Mr. David A. Wells, who has been charged by the Secretary of the Treasury with preparing the new Tariff bill, corrects a statement that he had completed the bill, and that it was more of a revenue measure than protective. It will be remarked that the report of the Secretary of the Treasury imparted much of the credibility which the corrected statement appeared to possess.

Gov. Fletcher's prompt order directing a sufficient force of State militia to the scene of the recent bushwhacking outrages in Missouri has, of course, met with a characteristic protest from the Rebel-Conservative class. Gen. Hancock, having listened to a complaint against the militia, sent a staff officer to inquire about their conduct. Meanwhile the same complaints are made of the Regular Army, and if Gov. Fletcher will send out an investigating committee he will robably be even with the General Commanding.

A Cable dispatch, received yesterday, informs u that a man supposed to be Stephens, the "Head Center" of the Fenian organization, has been arrested in Nor folk (England). The question of identity has yet to be settled, however, and from the cleverness which Steshens displayed in evading pursuit after his memorale escape from a Dublin prison, we shall not be at all surprised to learn that, in this instance, the authorities have got hold of the wrong man, as it is highly mprobable that the "Head Center" has been so careess of himself as such a speedy arrest would imply.

A Committee of the Board of Canvassers, having nvestigated the alleged frauds in the VIIth Election District of the Eighth Ward, report a resolution rejecting the votes therein for Aldermen and Councilmen. The District-Attorney is requested to lay the proofs of fraud before the Grand Jury, so that action may be taken against the guilty. This conclusion of the Committee will, we hope, settle the case of so precious a public character as Mr. Theodore Allen. who aspires, if that be possible, to be Alderman from the Vth District. If the report of the Committee be adopted, we presume Mr. Eugene Ward, a well-known and respectable citizen, is the true Alderman elect from the Vth District.

The business of the West, centering at Chicago, is moving actively in several very important, and, in many respects, indispensable canal enterprises. One of these is the Niagara Ship Canal, to further which a Convention has met in Chicago. Another is the Muron and Ontario Ship Canal, first conceived many years ago by a Mr. Capreal of Canada, and now to be undertaken by the joint enterprise of Canada and the West. A Committee of the Chicago Board of Trade. with Gov. Bress as Chairman, and a similar committee from Milwaukee, are to visit Toronto, and confer with the merchants there as to to the best means of promoting the work. We notice also a scheme to enlarge the Illinois and Michigan Canal, so as to

as now navigate the Ohio and Mississippi. A Convention with this purpose in view is to meet at Rock Island on the 27th. What with these, and the projects of a canal from the Hudson to Champlain, and of extending the James River and Kanawha Canal to the Ohio, the business mind of the country seems to be pretty well entertained.

Mr. Nelson B. Odell of this city is an unfortunate man who in the past two years has spent \$35,000 in lottery tickets, and of course invested that neat little fortune in waste paper. It is singular that any one should pay so dear for a whistle that would not blow, and take so long to discover the folly of his bargain, but Mr. Odell has at last found out that he has been cheated. We print to-day his remarkable affidavit, in which he accuses a number of lottery men of defrauding him, among whom are Congressman-elect John Morrissey, and the Hon. Benjamin Wood. These names illuminate the dry phrases of the document, and give the case unusual brilliancy. We actually find Mr. Odell believing, and expecting to prove, that by the private arrangements of the lottery companies the holders of the winning tickets were made to draw blanks in cases where the managers would lose too much. Mr. Odell could have learned as much by studying the interesting game of Three-Card-Monte on the sands of Coney Island. A repentant lottery agent joins in the exposure of the trick, but we have ne doubt that Mr. Morrissey and the Hon. Mr. Wood will both explain their part in the affair to the satisfaction of their friends. The trial will probably develop certain interesting features, which in the affidavit are merely indicated.

A FIFTEEN MILLION INVESTMENT DISAP. PEARING.

We continue to receive letters from woolen manu facturers demonstrating, with painful detail and truthfulness, the need of immediate legislation to save them and the laborers they employ from ruin. A maker of

worsted-braids writes from Massachusetts: worsted-braids writes from Massachusetts:

"The money invested in the worsted business in this country amounts to \$15,000,000. It is sinking out of sight. But John Buil was so loving and kind to us during our war, that he must have advantages given to him over Americans. Well, he has got them on worsted, with a vengeance. While we 'Yanks' have to pay to Government in taxes and duties 77 cents on every pound of worsted we make, the rebel sympathizing Englishman is allowed to run his goods in by paying 64 cents a pound! Great country this.

"There is hardly a worsted establishment in the country but that has been running at a loss for the last six months or more.

is allowed to run his goods in by paying of cents a pount;

Great country this.

"There is hardly a worsted establishment in the country but that has been running at a loss for the last six months or more, and many of the largest mills are to-day standing idle, because they cannot run except at a loss; and many that are in operation run with a daily loss, rather than have their business broken up, their hands scattered, and their castomers lost-hanging on by their teeth and nails, awaiting for the protection that Congress ought to give, and which, if we don't get, we shall ineritably be killed oft.

"When the worsted business was commenced in this country five rears ago, we had our peculiar wools under the Reciprocity Treaty with Cannad, Free. That treaty was abrogated. All right. But now we are obliged to pay a daty on long wools of shout 16 cents per pound in gold, unthout day corresponding increase of duties on meanificatured goods. The duties on the wool we have to import amount to shout the same per contage as the duties on finished English goods, and our internal taxation, direct and indirect manualis to about 11 per cent; so that we unfortunate Americans are in a worse condition than if we had absolute free trade!

"Intolerable as our case is, under our own lanes, it is horribly aggravated by the importers frauds of undervaluation. Take my own branch—worsted braids. A few days ago! that to look on and see this. A number of cases of worsted braids (outdaining some 20,000 done) were not passed by the Appraiser at the Custom House. Manifestly they were invoiced under their market value. They were consigned by the foreign manufacturer to his New York commission house at from three to five pence stering lower per dozen than other parties who were regularly importing had their goods involved to them. There was a blick in this case, but I recken it was not permanent. Undervalued goods daily and hounly get passed, it is the rule and not the exception. The undervaluation of these braids would make a difference of

What a blessed economy it would be if the toschings of history could be made available for the wise government of nations. Just consider this Worsted Interest, with its \$15,000,000 of capital, down flat, yet fighting for life against the senseless revonue laws of our own country, and the hacking and hewing of hostile foreigners, striking at it through loop-holes in tire Custom-House, purposely left there to facilitate covert warfare on our domestic industry. This fight was going on last July. The House of Representatives came to the rescue of the imperiled interest. The Senate adjourned-went to the sea-side and to breezy country places, leaving the stangele to end as it might.

France in 1786 was cursed by a treaty with Great Britain, a trifle worse for the French woolen manufactures than our existing Tariff treaty with England is for our manufactures. The great Revolution abrogated that treaty, and a genius, at once a statesman shirk to sea-sides or breezy country places, became Consul of France. The industry of the French people lay crushed and lifeless under the successive oppressions of British Free Trade and Revolution. Just a soon as Napoleon got in his grasp the power of the state, he began to accomplish his patriotic ambition to develop every resource of his country, and to appropriate to France all the industries, ciences, and arts of other countries that could be engrafted on her soil and climate. He declared memorably, "Spain has twenty-five millions of merino sheep; I wish France to have one hundred millions." Visiting the celebrated Oberhampf's establishment for printing calicoes, Napoleon said to him, after feasting his sight on the perfection of his fabrics: "Nous faisons tous deux la guerre à l'Angleterre, mais je crois le meilleure est encore la votre-We are both of us carrying on a war against England; but I believe that yours, after all, is the best," These words, so flattering, so true, so statesmanlike, were repeated from one end of France to the other. They so inflamed the imaginations of the people that the humblest artisan, believing himself called upon to be the auxiliary of the great man, had but one thought-

the ruin of England. Worsted manufacturers and worsted operatives; you can get no such aid as Napoleon gave the woolen manufacturers of France. In default of it you best can help yourselves. Convene, resolve, petition, state your needs, explain your grievances, make your demands, and record your oaths. It is less than two years to another Congressional election.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS. The present time finds the Province of Carada in one of the most interesting stages of its political existence. By the will of the mass of its people it is now taking steps, through delegates in England, to unite its fortunes with those of the lower Provinces. There is, however, a party opposed to confederation, and that party is formed, first, of the French-Canadian Republicans (called the "Rouges"), under the lead of the Hon. A. A. Dorion; second, of the ultra Reform party in the west, led by Messrs. Mackenzie and Rymal; and lastly, of the few English speaking members of Parliament in the last, led by the Hon, L. H. Halton, a man of some commercial influence in Montreal.

This party has some 32 representative in the present Legislature, and opposed the passage of the confederation scheme at every step, but was largely outvoted in every division of the House. The strength of the party lies in the French-Canadians under Mr. Dorion, who are not actuated by political motives alone, but by the prejudices of race. They dislike British domination in any form. Notwithstanding all that has been said by the Cartier party, the French Canadians, not influenced by Government officers and gifts, are inimical to the British. The very leader of the present pro-English party was, in 1838, a "rebel," and fired upon the British troops sent to disperse the body of which he was a member. The delegates sent to England to confer with the British Colonial Minister, and arrange the scheme of confederation, to be embodied in an act to be passed by the Imperial Parliament, are all men devoted outwardly, at least, to the Crown, though Messrs. McDougall and Howland belong to the Reform party

are in the Government, and that has worked a change in their views.

A strenuous protest against confederation was lately sent to England by the minority in Parliament the chief argument in which was that the scheme had not been submitted to the people, who, of course, have a right to express their will in such a matter The only effect this protest has had upon the English Government is to induce the Colonial Minister. Lord Carnervon, to assume a non-committal tone; but his Government is in favor of Confederation, for we learn that it has given the delegates "assurances" of the favor with which it looks, not only upon this question, but upon the general policy of the Union party of British North America. In fact, it is understood in Canada that the late English Government started the idea of confederation as a means to prevent the absorption of the provinces by this Republic. Of course, therefore, the scheme will meet with favor where the

idea originated. The Republican party, on the other hand, wishes for independence, or, if that cannot be, annexation to the United States. For religious reasons, the French-Canadian part of the body do not very well like the idea of annexation; but they would prefer it to a continuance of British domination. As a State of this Union, Lower Canada would have its government, in which the French-Canadian element would greatly predominate, and, of course, the coutrol of affairs would fall into their hands, which is what they want.

The things wanted to render annexation more pop nlar in Canada are a guarantee that the new States should not be obliged to assume a part of the public debt of this country, that the privileges of the Catholic clergy should not be meddled with, and that the present Internal-Revenue taxes should not be imposed. Of course, the acquired States would be willing to assume their public debt (it amounts to about \$70,-000,000, expended, for the most part, in public works) as State debts.

Canada is now strongly occupied by some of the pest troops of the British army, including ten o twelve field-batteries of breach-loading guns, one of which Gens, Sherman and Meade, in their late visit to the Province, took the trouble to examine. They found the gun to be a terrible weapon of lestruction in the hands of skillful men. This force is posted in all the cities from east to west, the largest body being in Montreal, as the most important point. The troops serve a three-fold purpose: First, they protect the Province; second, they disseminate loyal feelings; and third, they renew the old feeling of dependence upon Britain.

Although Canada is well secured by the presence of these troops, it lies open to the attack of an army from this country, and it is probable that 100,000 men could overrun the Province, as far east as Quebec in the apace of two months. Gen. Michel, the Com mander of the Forces, lately declared that Montreal would fall into the bands of enemy (referring to the United States) in "two weeks" time, though this could not be, Montreal being covered on the south and west sides by two rapid rivers (the St. Lawrence and Ottawa), each one mile to one and a half miles wide, and, fighting behind these, 50,000 men would be a match for 100,000, the more so if (as it is) the army of defense were strong in good artillery. There is no point on the south and west sides of the Island of Montreal where a pentoon bridge could be daid over the two great rivers referred to. In the face of all this, however. Montreal could perhaps be taken in six weeks.

The feeling of the people toward the United States Government is not very friendly at present, owing to the belief that it did not exert all its authority to stop the late raid. Still, there is a large party who are no unfriendly to this country, and would readily live onder the flag. The influence of the United States Government in Canada is now great and increasing. As the people feel their growing strength and importance, the sentiment toward England becomes more independent; and there is a large part of the population who actually dislike the form of English Government, and the looking up to the Executive as the master (or mistress) of the people, when in point of fact, the people are the ruling body, and the Executive is their paid agent. The importisence, or insolence, of some English officials who come out to Canada with the idea that everybody and everything there is inferior, also tends to cause dislike. It must be said, however, that men of this class are fewer than and a soldier, who didn't adjourn from any duty nor | they were, the English having the fear of another

colonial loss before their eyes. The future of Canada, if the Province be allowed to go into confederation, will be great, though it can never be as great as that of the United States, there being no sea-board of any consequence, and it being found impracticable to establish a Winter port Should the Province become one of the States of this Union, it would derive the advantage of an infusion of capital and men of enterprise, and perhaps attain a degree of prosperity that could not be realized umler confederation. Canada is still rich in timber and its mines of copper, etc., are only touched. There is some gold, also, in the country, and it is the best fur-market on this Continent. Moreover, Canada has the outlet to the ocean for the products of the far West. The capital in Canada is large, the banks of Montreal alone having a capital of \$35,000,000, in most part paid up, but it is em played too cautiously. It goes to discount the notes of the dry goods, hardware and grocery trades, while in the West mill-owners receive some "credits;" but, as to the mines, etc., they may lie as they are, except a few copper mines on Lake Superior.

THE CRIME OF UNSAFE BUILDING.

Mr. Recorder Hackett in a charge, the other day, to his Jury, called their attention to what we have earned to regard as the crime of unsafe building. When he spoke of the reckloss haste with which, o late, buildings have been erected in this city, he was no doubt well aware that the evils of which he complained were of long standing. He meant, of course, to direct attention to the fact that bad as have been the accommodations offered to the poor by those who have made and are making fortunes out of their un necessary miseries, the condition of the tenement aystem is daily growing worse. "Recent accidents," he mentions, as if the burnings of tenement-houses were not always "recent accidents." We should like to know the precise number of these houses which, by a system of ruinous building, the owners contrive to have burnt down in the course of a year. The number, no doubt, would be considerable; and we are certain that in the aggregate of fires which occur in tenement-houses there is a more distressing and tragic loss of life than occurs in any other place or way, except it be in the sinking of a steamship or the grash of a railroad accident. Every year the pub lic eye is inflamed by some special catastrophe in a tenement-house; but the poor, whom so many of these death-traps expose or destroy, remain ne better off than before. Our system of Itenement-houses has been complained of for the last five years, all of which time its evils have been increasing. The Health Board and the police have alike watched it with an eye of suspicion, and cholera and conflagration have been at various times its threatening and appalling visitations. Mr. Recorder Hackett is impelled to point out in his

charge to the jury the crime of building four or fivestory bonfires in order to burn out the innocent poor of overcrowded neighborhoods. The recent burning of tenements in Division-st., and Second-ave., with the loss of so many innocent lives sacrificed to the " orime of bad building," gave him hint to make this serious charge. He also alludes to the suspected danger of rebuilding out of the old shell the burnt Academy admit the passage of such first-class steamboats of the west, and the latter is an American; but both | of Music. But the main point of his charge is that

with reference to tenement-houses; and we are glad that for ough the attention of a jury has been called to a very grave source of public dauget.
There are over 30,000 temement-houses in the city

which appear to need the broom of reform. The Citizens' Association, in a careful and statistical report. presented a year or two ago a distressing statement of facts in relation to these evils. In this report were brought together accounts from all sources of the human hives and dens of this city. It was impossible to escape the conviction that these crying evils amounted in the mass to a social enormity, and it was felt then, as it is understood now, that some legislation, some reaching out of the municipal or judicial arm, ought to abate the nurseries of fire and pestilence which, whenever a cholera threatens, are surety that it shall have plenty of victims, and whenever a fire breaks out furnish an unwholesome reserve of life and property ready to be destroyed. That a municipality elected by the votes from our worst class of tenement-houses have done so little toward ameliorating the condition of their benefactors is, perhaps, the strangest fact of all. If the poor of the tenement system continue to suffer from fire and suffocation, the reason will probably be akin to that for which a wealthy and populous city is compelled to have its money stolen and its taxes laid on tenfold.

Something more than a jury's attention should be called to the evils which we here denounce. The fires which occurred in Portland and Quebac, sweeping away in one day and night thousands of homes, and fifty thousand families, point terribly to the great risk of unsafe buildings. In those cases, wooden houses were the architectural bonfires which served whole cities up at the stake; here we suffer from an accumulation of avila-filthy, overcrowded, ill-ventilated and riokety tenements, inviting alike disease and conflagration. We may not be visited by so dread a culamity as that of Portland; but the fuel for it is, nevertheless, prepared. The evil has its remedy, and a most natural and proper one. No one doubts that the crime of bad building, whether it be one of long standing or of recent date, should be put under the same restrictions and penalties as any other wrong or nuisance. The cure may require time; but we are certain that the poor of this city can be accommodated with a better class, or a better condition of tenements. We are glad that a jury have caught the alarm, the first good effect of which is a reinspection of the walls of the Academy of Music.

THE FOTE OF THE FREEDMEN. Too much trouble has been taken to refute the assertion that if the colored men of the South were given the right to voe they would not use it intelligently. Mr. Heary B. Stauton, in his recent address before the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, met this charge fairly by telling the Northern Democrats The negro knew enough to take not only the right side during the war, but the winning side, and you did not." He added that, if knowledge were wanting, the negro would know instinctively his friends at the polls. This is very well; and we might also refer to the universal anxiety of the freedmen to educate themselves and their children, contrasted with the indifference of the poor whites; the astonishing progress they have made since the war ended; the innumerable proofs of their capacity to decide, with the average ability, all leading questions which the laws submit to a popular vote. But this would be to supersede an argument for right with a plea for ex-

To those who affect to dread that, if the freedmen were given the ballot, their votes would be controlled by their masters, and used against the North, we answer that even that evil would be no just reason for depriving them of their rights. If the colored vote of the Southern States is polled unanimously against our principles, so let it be. It is not the busi ness of a nation, pleiged to establish just laws, to speculate upon their effect on elections. We cannot go behind the absolute right. Congress is bound by its constitutional powers and duties to protect the rights of American citizens, and when it does this, it has done enough. We should give the negro the vote to-day though it were certain he would vote the whole Democratic ticket to-morrow. For that folly he would be responsible; all that we are pledged to in principle and honor is to see that he has the power to vote as ho ploasos.

The Italian Parliament was opened by the King the day before general arts. If the people and its representatives hoped on this occasion to receive some intimation of the policy of their Government with regard to the great question of the day in terms which were evidently intended to admit of different construction and to satisfy both the Italian nation and the Pope. The Government, he said, would respect the Papal territory, and deared the Pope to remain independent at Rome, and he hoped that the moderation of the Italian people and the wisdom of the Pope would freepre all difficulties. These hopes and wishes do not, of Course, forbid Haly, in case of a successful revolution at Rome, forbid Haly, in case of a successful revolution at Rome, forbid Haly, in the successful revolution at Rome, successful revolution at Rome, and he negotiations between Italy and Rome have been resumed. Vegezsi, one of the ablest diplomatists of Italy, having refused to accept the offered unision, Signor Torelli has, in his place, been sent to Rome. He has been received by the Pope.

THE ASSOCIATEO PRESS.

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ACTION OF THE PAPEES ADMIRING TO THE OLD ORGAN OF THE OLD day before yesterday. If the people and its representatives hoped on this occasion to receive

day between Messrs. Brooks and Beach on behalf of the New-York Associated Press and the representatives of the leading papers in Detroit, Chicago, Collimbus, Dayton, Springfield, and elsewhere. A formal contract was signed and winnessed, securing the transmittal of all dispatches for a term of years.

A meeting of the publishers of Ulinois, Iows and Missoun, who receive dispatches over the wires of the Illinois and Missouri Telegraph Company, will be held in this city on Thursday next. It is understood that a large majority of these publishers favor arrangements with the New-York-Associated Press, and as only one report will go over these wires, the action of the majority will conclude the status of all. It is understood that negotiations are already in progress looking toward an entirely new series of overprogress looking toward an entirely new series of over-tures from the directors of the Western press to the New York Associated Press. These directors are to meet in Chioinnati next week. Messes, Brooks and Beach leave

for New-York to-night THE WEATHER

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning snow began to fall and continued without intermission throughout the day reaching a depth of six inches before evening. At about 6 o'clock the anow was succeeded by rain making the streets all most impassable. At a later hour it still continued to fall and most unpassable. At these above the contest to be actioned to the unexpected show atorm succeeded as it was by rain will be to interrupt the skating season just opened in this city and so generally indulged in on Saturday. The tracks of the city railways warrendered very beavy so that it was necessary to add another team to each car. We have reports of the storm from all parts of the country, from which it will be observed that there was a general fall of snow succeeded by rain all over the country. The trains on several railroads were delayed in consequence, but the rapid disappearance of the snow will prevent any serious interruption of travel. Below we give the telegrams received last night concerning the weather.

PHILABRICHILA—Show fall to the depth of four and a half inches this morning. In the afterneon it turned to heavy rain. The snow is disappearing.

BARTHOMES.—Show commenced about day break—about two inches fallen—has since turned to rain—some indications of a closer up this avening.

BOTON.—Thermometer 25. Cloudy and indications of snow. Perranceon.—During the past 24 hours snow has fallen to the depth of six inches, and it is still snowing very fast. All the trains on the different railroads are delayed in consequence.

CINCENSTAIL—The weather is mild and anowing. The ground is frozen.

BURYARO.—A snow storm began here last night, and eight to ten inches have fallen up to eight o'clock this evening, when the there were no indications of a cessation at midnight. The ef-

ton inches have fellon up to sight o'clock this evening, when the storm council. It is estimated that thirty six inches of show has fallon here during the past week.

Washington — Show to the depth of short two inches fell have early this morning, and was successful by rain, continuing graif all day.

THE DRAMA.

THE APOSTATE AT THE WILLIAM GARDEN

On a cold Winter evening-like that of Saturday-

when one successfully resists the temptation of the first to, and goes forth to be arrused. A is a great comfort to see such a play

as "The Apostate." There are not many such joyous and

cheering works in our language. "The Fair Penitent," "The Stranger," "Pauline," Venice Preserved," and a few kindred pieces, that old play-goers will readily call to mind, deserve to rank with it; nor, perhaps, can we justly ascribe it the paint

among its compeers. But, for wholesome influence in s'implating a genial exaltation of the mind. "The Apostata," like

Captain Cuttle's watch, is equaled by few and excelled by none.

It does so crowd the fancy with moving images; it is so richly freighted with views of human nature that are as original as they are truthful; and it tells its little tale of love, in blank verse so refreshingly enique—that the desighted spectator of its representation cannot but esteem its anihor as a benefactor to the human race. That author is Mr. Richard Lalor Shell, a lively rishman of the last generation. Mr. Shell lived too early for the Fenian movement, yet, in view of this drama, he certainly did not live in vain. Many years have sped away since he wrote "The Apostate;" he has slept in monumental marble since 1851; but the fruit of his inspired hour still keeps the atage—still ministers to delicate sensibilities—still inspires a lively glow of feeling in the popular heart. Certain periods of digufiel seclusion are, indeed, permitted to it. One of those periods lasting about four years, has just been ended. "The Apostate" was revived, on Saturday evening last at the Winter Gardan. We are able to testify that it has lost none of its fine old flavor of romance, and not a particle of its humanising influence. It shows us, as of old, that when lovely woman beckons, on the one hand, and honor, patriotism, religion, and all the oxidinal virtues becken, on the other, a true horo will rush to the embraces of lovely woman. It concedes, of course, that he will be exercised by the resulting "concelscourse, that he will be exercised by the resulting "bosons nation of circumstances accordingly," and it does not neglect to portray him on the moral rack. Thus, during its first these acts, he is knocked, like any shuttlecock, from Florinds, the beauteous, to "that aged Moor" Motes, and back again to Florinds, so many times that one is fairly thrilled by his manip vacillation. Soon it drops him between two stools. Then it picks him up again. Last of all it rewards his allegiance to the lady, by putting him on the high road to marriage. But it is not so much the action as the atmosphere of the play that en-livens and refreshes the observant spectator. Among its twolve principal characters, and its numerous auxillaries, no individual is ever seen to smile, or is ever once known to utter a the facetions author—to stimulate mirth by an excessive and everweening solemnity. Another of his gay devices was to make all his persons hold their most important and touching conversations in the most conspicuous public highway in Grenada. It is not our custom to detail plots, and this is an est and well-worn topic; yet we yield to a temptation to traverse the femiliar ground. At the start Hemays, the Moorish here, goes to a fire, and from her father's burning palace brings out Florinda, the heroine. Once in the street, they speak together of their loves. Presently Florinda's sire walks up-positivy on his way to the insurance office-and stops to thank the preserver of his child, and to consent to the immediate marriage of these lovers. It is noticeable that he is a nobleman of very serious manners. After a little while, Pescara, the Gorsams of Grenada, who is out for a walk, comes up, and states that any Moore who marries a Christian woman will thereby forfeit his life, and become liable to be rossial by the Inquisition. Observing this remark, the vecerable sire of suddenly changes his mind as to the marriage on joins the Moor to become a Caristian, and is with difficulty prevented from launching a paternal curse. Florisda infinating that he need not excite himself, because she does not intend to wed Hemaya unless he becomes an Apostate, the angry sice subsides and goes on after his insurance money. Process, who is also a gentleman of serious manners, has, in the meanwhits, continued his walk. Florinds, left alone with Hemayo, reiterates her determination. Then they separate. At a lake period, Molec..." that aged Moor," as everybody calls him...bar. ing arrived in town, with full particulars of a proposed treason able rising of the Moors, seeks out Hemaya; and now-in the street this time, immediately before the front gate of the Laquisition—occurs another momentous colloquy. "That aged Moor" has heard that Hemaya intends to become a Christian and is naturally very much disgusted. In this state of mind he rates Hemayo most soundly, curses the Inquisition long and loud, and openly proclaims the proposed rising of the Moors is wrest Grenada from Spain. Hemoya is very much affected by this intelligence, and is about to take a big oath and to go along with fitote, when suddenly Klorinda walks up the street and takes him away with her. He presently becomes a Christian. But Pescara, who himself wents to marry Florinda, now orders the arrest of "that aged Moor," and sends him to the faggots. This is too much and sends him to the taggots. This is to make for Hemaya, who thereupon contrives and accomplishes the resons of Maloc, on the way to execution—but is himself select and cast into the Inquisition's deepest dangeon. A very lively and exceedingly natural interview now takes place, be wist Perceive and Florands. The lady begs for the life of her lover. The gentleman requests the indy's hand. "Never!" cries the one: Dumnarison!" rears the other; and then, while the lady abrieks at the top of her voice, her pleasing companion randily enumerates the interves and agonies that are in store for Hemaya, displaying more than an auctioneer's fecundity of detail, and dwelling with professional enthusiam—lawing been bred in the linquisition—upon the sweat of agons, the bloody froth, and such other lively images as occur to his vivid imagination. The result is that the lady marries him, on condition that Hemaya, shall be released. Leaving the altar she hastens to the inquisition, and has a very serious talk with her imprisent lover. Pacer a soon arrives, and obtohing her by the hair of her head, commands his assistants to break Hemaya on the wheel. This they are about to do, when, most opportunely, "that age! Moor." Malec, arrives, leading the secandiness the inserts a dagger about two docen times into the person of Pacera, and goes of with Floriand, to be married. How his little matter of Apostacy is arranged with the Moors, we are not told, but his to be presumed that lovely woman carriers hip day, if will be seen that these incidents are most inspiring. We have taken the revolute to rehave the more than the purpose of showing the mirriad action of this golds. for Hemayo, who thereupon contrives and accomplishes the

Mr. John E. Owens will make his first appearance this season at the Broadway Theater to-night in "Solon Shis-gle" and "The Happiest Day of My Life." His return is ad augury of merriment. Let the house be crowded.

Messra. Lewis Baker and Mark Smith will produce Candrillon" for the first time to night at the New-York Thester. The beauties of the spectacle have been much extelled its advance, and it is understood to be a good Caristmas piece. Muss Selfie Hinckley and Miss Ellis Newton are to sustain the chief feminino characters.

Mr. Hartz, the Illusionist, will resume operations

to night at Dodworth's Hall. The "Human Head Floating is the Air" will be again exhibited. We again counsel every lover of marvels to attend Mr. Hartz's performances.

Mr. Valentine Vousden will make his first appear.

ance here this evening at Clinton Hall. He is known as "The Polynational Mimic;" and he ought to be heard, if only for the sake of sacertaining what a polynational mimic is.

Mr. Booth will appear as Hemlet to-morrow even-ing, and again on Thursday, at the Winter Garden. On Wednesday, at the matinee, he will enact Ruy Bles and Petruchio. We note, by the way, that Mr. Booth has volum-Petruchio. We note, by the way, that Mr. Booth has voomteered to give a day performance, on Monday negt Dec. 24, atthe Whiter Garden, for the Benedit of the Masonic Hall and
Asylum Fund. "The Stranger" will be then presented. Next
Saturday evening Mr. Booth will repeat his performance of
Richard III. The usual Booth performance will be given at the
Brooklyn Academy of Music on Friday. Mr. Booth's ougagement here, this sesson, we ought to mention, is progressing in
a more than usually brilliant and prosperous manner.

Mr. Wallack will bring out "Ours" on Wednesday

night. To night, "She Stoops to Conquer" will be acted for the less time. Let no one omit to see Mr. Holland's Tony Laun-kin. Have of the to to Marry and "Deaf as a Post." The lat-ter piece was acted with great effect on Saturday night, for the first time this season. Mr. Holland has a most amusing part

Mr. Jordan, at the Olympic, will continue to appear in "The Master of Ravenswood," which piece has been some what contailed, and is now played with brevity as well as spirit.

"The Huguenot Captain" is in rehearsal.

Mr. Q. L. Fox at the Old Bowery, is about to bring